World Alliance News Letter

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MORAL FORCE BEHIND USA FOREIGN POLICY

HISTORICALLY the United States has believed that its foreign policy must have moral foundations in order to serve both our immediate and long-range national interest.

The religious forces of our land should have a special concern to uphold and strengthen this basic faith. At a time of confusion and uncertainty, when some voices criticize the so called "moralistic" approach to foreign policy, our churches and synagogues have a signal opportunity to call our country back to its historic position. Our religious leaders must make relevant their conviction that the stars in their courses fight against men and nations that violate and even defy the universal moral law.

How can we make relevant to the present world situation prophetic religion's dual principle of the worth of the human individual as a child of God on the one hand and, on the other, the essential unity of mankind? We can, to begin with, stir support for the following recommendations on USA foreign policy:

Reaffirm the principle of collective security as the best available means to ward off the disaster of global war. This involves backing the UN military action against aggression in Korea, but also a continuing persistent and imaginative diplomatic attack upon the present impasse. Simultaneously, intensified efforts must be exerted to find new ways to activate this principle on a world scale. A containment policy is no longer adequate; for the West is now approximating that position of strength from which, it has maintained for several years, it can fruitfully negotiate deep-seated international differences.

Bridge the hiatus between the officially avowed USA policy toward the United Nations and actual practice. In this connection note The Church Peace Union statement on the UN on page five of this *News Letter*.

Develop freer world trade so that not only food but all resources, both natural and manufactured, shall be more equitably distributed throughout the world. This would, first of all, mean the fulfilment, in good faith, of our commitments under the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade. The present tendency of the USA to raise higher tariff walls and to use the escape clause in its reciprocal trade agreements is leading us, in effect, to break international contracts.

Understand more clearly the world revolution of our time, based as it is on legitimate human aspirations, and stop confusing it with counter-revolutionary communism. Must we not demonstrate by our actions that we accept as valid the struggle to achieve political independence, improved living conditions, and basic human rights for all peoples? The USA should vastly increase its efforts to help other peoples to help themselves by means of technical assistance, economic aid, and lowering of tariff walls. All such help, in so far as possible, should be channeled through the UN.

Reaffirm the democratic principle of pluralism. Must we not make clear in our national life, as well as in the international community, that we seek unity, not uniformity? The USA cannot afford to estrange other countries by being intolerant of shades of economic and political thought that do not correspond exactly with our pattern.

Exert every effort to avert a "holy war" between the communist and anti-communist forces. We must demonstrate that it is primarily Soviet imperialism we oppose. Religion has a specialized responsibility to change the negative anti-communism of our time into a dynamic, positive program for a peaceful, orderly, just world. As an editorial in *The Commonweal* phrased it: "It should give us pause that as men in their desperate need have stretched out their hands for life-giving bread, we Christians have been offering them the dead stone of anti-communism."

Preserve national security without the progressive curtailment of the freedoms which are part of our democratic heritage. Only if civil liberties are secure here will the USA be in a position, morally speaking, to work more effectively through the UN for fundamental human rights for all people.

We struggle today against what St. Paul called "the potentates of the dark present" and "spiritual wickedness in high places". Not to be overcome demands a vitalized religious faith. Its moral and spiritual imperative must be made specifically relevant to international problems. Then our foreign policy will be directed by the moral force that alone will enable it to serve not only our national interest, but the needs of all mankind. Nothing less will suffice if a genuinely free world is to be built.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

National Council's World Order Day Message

In its 1952 World Order Day message, "The New Role of the United States", the National Council of Churches calls upon this country to express a moral responsibility commensurate with its tremendous new power. "As Christians," the message reads in part, "we believe in the essential unity of mankind under a God who cares for every person. We believe that every nation is accountable to God and shares some responsibility for the welfare of other nations. We reaffirm our conviction that the United States must cooperate with all nations and dependent areas in their struggle for freedom and justice."

Issued in a six-page leaflet which includes resources for worship and a brief bibliography, the publication is planned for use on October 19th, designated as World Order Sunday. Leaflets may be ordered from the National Council, 297 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y. Single copy, 5 cents; 100 copies, $3.75.

Books Requested for Japanese University

The Japan International Christian University will be granted its charter next spring if it meets the government requirements, one of these being that it have a library of 20,000 standard books, half in Japanese and half in English. Since the university does not have funds to meet this condition, it is hoped that *News Letter* readers will contribute books from three categories in their private libraries: the humanities, the social sciences, and the natural sciences. Send books to Japan International Christian University Foundation, 44 East 23d Street, New York 10, N. Y.

The American Dream

A readable and profoundly stirring booklet entitled *The American Dream* by John A. O'Brien has recently been issued by the National Conference of Christians and Jews (31 pp. 15 cents). Father O'Brien persuasively and eloquently pleads for deeper and wider cooperation among Catholics, Protestants and Jews.

Focus on Africa

The attention of the world is being drawn to Africa. There is profound unrest in much of the continent, and many changes are taking place which have the most vital import for the entire world. Complex and deeply baffling questions are legion: South Africa, Tunisia and Morocco, the status of the Sudan, the proposed union of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in East Africa, and so on. A number of recent publications help the general reader to gain a deeper understanding of Africa. The Friendship Press has issued books and pamphlets for children, young people, and adults. Two noteworthy books for adults are: *Africans on Safari* by Leslie C. Sayre (164 pp. cloth, $2.50; paper, $1.25) and *African Heritage* by Emory Ross (145 pp. cloth, $2.00; paper, $1.25). An excellent study guide is *Americans on African Safari* by Margaret Shannon (40 pp. 50 cents). *Spotlight on South Africa* by Oliver Powell (48 pp. 50 cents) is directed especially toward young people.

Three helpful booklets are *Self-Rule in Africa* by John R. E. Carr-Gregg (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. 63 pp. 10 cents); *Africa, New Crises in the Making* by Harold R. Isaacs and Emory Ross (Foreign Policy Association. 62 pp. 35 cents); *South Africa Today* by Alan Paton (Public Affairs. 32 pp. 25 cents).

The following magazine articles are especially recommended: "Africa, Wakening, Challenges the World" by Alan Paton (*New York Times Magazine*, July 6, 1952); "The Enigma of East Africa" by Elspeth Huxley (*Yale Review*, Summer 1952); "French Morocco: Touch Plus Ten" by Charles R. Codman (*Atlantic*, July 1952); "Perspective on South Africa" by Bark J. Bok (*Harper's*, July 1952); "Plunging on in Africa" (*The Christian Century*, July 9, 1952).

Quakers Produce Film, "Time for Greatness"

In an effort to emphasize to the American people the grave urgency of a constructive non-militant approach to world peace, the American Friends Service Committee has recently released the film "Time for Greatness". Produced in 16 mm. sound and running 27 minutes, the film can be purchased at $85 a print or rented for $3.00 from Association Films. Illustrating that our present policy of force and military strength in the East-West struggle will result only in holocaust, the film presents the Quaker alternative and follows closely the pattern set in *Steps to Peace: A Quaker View of US Foreign Policy*.

The Medway Plan for World Friendship

The Medway Plan Foundation of Woodbury, Connecticut has, for the past five years, been conducting a unique and significant service. The organization carries on two programs. One is designed to put Americans in touch with individuals in France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Trieste, who are desperately in need of some material relief. Through friendly letters showing interest and a desire to be of aid both materially and spiritually, permanent relationships of mutual helpfulness are developed. In addition to this person-to-person association, the Plan carries on many direct relief projects and has secured the "adoption" of over 300 foreign towns, groups and schools by American communities. It is now actively working to find sponsors in the USA for some 4000 residual refugees who are ineligible for resettlement because of physical or mental handicaps.

ECONOMIC PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

ISADOR LUBIN

Most people, at some time in their lives, have known the experience of being very cold, or very hungry, perhaps just for a short time. These people know that, while that suffering persists, their entire thoughts and energies are directed at getting warm, or at getting food.

A similar preoccupation exists today among two-thirds of the people of the globe. These are the people who do not get enough food, whose income is as low as $41 a year, or who cannot read or write. Intent upon getting the next mouthful of rice, they find it difficult to focus on their larger problems, and to solve them.

Men cease to think rationally when their minds are filled with fear, or hate, or resentment, or anger. And we know that when people are subjected to privation or discrimination for long periods they become resentful and angry. Their emotions lead them to dangerous acts, sometimes to violence. They are tempted by false promises. They concoct false doctrines. They follow false leaders.

These are the causes of war which the United Nations Economic and Social Council seeks to prevent.

Most of the countries in which these conditions exist possess very considerable resources. They may be natural resources — soil that could be reclaimed or tilled more profitably, or perhaps oil or other minerals. All have idle manpower — a human resource that with training and education can work great benefits.

The development of these resources requires some money, and lots of ingenuity and patience. The effort constitutes, however, an investment which will provide immense returns not only in terms of peace but in terms of economic stability and a growing friendly commerce throughout the globe.

THE UN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Perhaps the foremost tool forged by the UN Economic and Social Council to meet this problem is its technical assistance program. Here is how it works:

A social adviser appointed by the United Nations at the request of the Greek Government discovered in the mountain villages that fertile land was uncultivated because the produce grown could not be carried to market because of the absence of passable roads. A program of small incentive payments induced tens of thousands of peasants to undertake voluntarily projects for building roads to replace donkey trails. Using picks and shovels made in their local blacksmith shops and bought with their own money, they constructed over 1500 kilometers of roads in 18 months.

Yaws is a skin disease, painful and debilitating, prevalent in the tropics. It can be cured with a few shots of penicillin. In Indonesia, with World Health Organization help, 300,000 people in a selected area were cured by this process at a cost of about two dollars per person. The transformation in their villages was startling. Their houses and children are clean, compared with yaws-infested communities. Their livestock and crops are well cared for. Farmers' clubs and rural extension courses have new popularity. In one section, a 60-mile canal is being dug with volunteer labor to bring in water for wet rice production. They are using only picks, shovels, and baskets — and their new zest for life.

In Afghanistan, farmers were still using wooden hoes on their cotton and sickles to harvest grain. An FAO technician introduced the sharp steel hoe and the scythe, both of which could be manufactured locally. Now the farmers grow more, harvest more, sell more, have more.

In large areas of Haiti, Pakistan, and a number of other countries malaria has been virtually wiped out. Where this has taken place, food production has gone up because sick people are cured and are able to tend their fields.

Hundreds of millions of people in the underdeveloped parts of the world are trapped in a vicious system of land tenure. Exhorbitant rents, unconscionable interest rates, and burdensome taxes leave them little to live upon. The Council, accordingly, has fostered a program of land reform to help governments promote land ownership, devise reasonable farm credit schemes, set up equitable tax systems and generally assist in rural improvements.

Activities such as these — and the list could be extended indefinitely — substitute accomplishment for frustration among people whose future for many generations has been regarded as hopeless. Progress replaces stagnation.

DEVELOPMENT CAPITAL NEEDED

With this kind of development, however, there is need for roads and ports, for electric power and communications facilities, for schools and sewers. In short, it requires development capital.

The United States has emphasized repeatedly in the Council and elsewhere that the greatest source of capital is private investment capital. We have urged the underdeveloped countries to modify their laws so as to encourage the flow of foreign capital, and some success has been achieved.

In addition, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, associated with the Council in

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—DR. LUBIN is the United States representative in the UN Economic and Social Council

THE INTER-AMERICAN REGIONAL SYSTEM

CHARLES G. FENWICK

No better explanation could be given of the marked improvement in inter-American relations of recent years than to say that it is the result of the Good Neighbor policy. The policy antedates, it is true, the message to Congress of March 4, 1933. President-elect Hoover had sought to promote the policy before taking office in 1929; but it remained for President Roosevelt to coin the happy name for it and put it into practical application. An alternative description of the policy might be to say that it is plain simple courtesy and friendly cooperation transferred from the social relations of individuals to the international relations of states, — courtesy which is based upon mutual respect and cooperation which is traditional between neighbors who recognize that they are dependent one upon the other.

At the Montevideo Conference of 1933, Secretary Hull was the embodiment of personal friendliness, good faith and integrity. Three years later, at the Conference of Buenos Aires of 1936, Mr. Hull proposed the system of consultation that has since become the cornerstone of the policy of the United States in its relations with the other American States.

Why should so simple a plan as consultation in the presence of a threat to the peace bring about so dramatic a change in inter-American relations? The answer is that the treaty of 1936 marked the abandonment by the United States of what seemed to the other American States an attitude of superiority, offensive in its assumption that we alone were to be the judges when the peace of the hemisphere was threatened and we alone were competent to defend the hemisphere against attack. Moreover, the original Monroe Doctrine had been extended by President Roosevelt in 1904 to imply an obligation and a right to exercise an international policemanship in cases of chronic disorder in an American State; and this had obvious suggestions of intervention anywhere and everywhere, even though in fact it was not resorted to except in a few extreme cases.

THE 1940 HAVANA CONFERENCE

The agreement at Buenos Aires to consult in the event of a threat to the peace was followed two years later at Lima, Peru, by the creation of machinery of consultation, namely, a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics. Then, when the outlook was darkest in Europe and it appeared as if there might be no limit to the conquest of the Nazi armies, the foreign Ministers assembled at Havana in July, 1940, proclaimed the principle of collective security, that an attack upon one American state should be considered as an attack upon all.

It took courage for the American States to make that declaration, and the United States must feel more than rewarded for its efforts to win their confidence. A year and a half later, following the attack at Pearl Harbor, the Foreign Ministers proclaimed their common purpose to break relations with the Axis Powers and Japan, and Brazil gave us the air-bases which made possible the invasion of Africa and Italy.

Was inter-American collective security to come to an end with the establishment of the larger world-wide system contemplated by the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals? Many of the Latin American States were disturbed by the veto power that was to be given to the permanent members of the Security Council; and at the Conference of American States held at Mexico City they renewed their regional compact in anticipation of the San Francisco Conference. There, with the aid of Senator Vandenberg and others, they secured the adoption of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, which recognizes the right of individual and collective self-defense in the event that the Security Council should be unable to give protection against aggression. It was a victory of far-seeing statesmanship over the undue confidence of the United States that the permanent members of the Security Council could safely be counted upon to act in accordance with the principles of the Charter.

THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

The next step was for the American States to reduce their system of collective security to the terms of a formal treaty. This they did two years later at Rio de Janeiro where the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, as it is called, was signed on September 2, 1947. One step more remained, and that was to create a more effective organization than that which had been created in 1890 under the title, International Union of American Republics. At Bogotá, Colombia, on April 30, 1948, the delegates of the 21 American States signed the Charter of the Organization of American States, which, following more or less the lines of the Charter of the United Nations, puts upon a permanent basis the institutions that had been developing since 1890 and creates new agencies to meet the conditions of the present day.

In a world darkened by threats of war in Europe and in Asia we may well take cheer from the progress made in our inter-American relations. Problems still remain, difficult problems calling for wise statesmanship. But the machinery of consultation has changed the atmosphere of suspicion and doubt which prevailed only a generation ago; and there is every promise that if we live up to the principles of the Bogotá Charter we shall be able to solve our problems in the spirit of mutual respect and cooperation which constitutes the basis of the Good Neighbor Policy.

—DR. FENWICK, a trustee of The Church Peace Union, is Director of the Department of International Law of the Pan American Union.

UNITED NATIONS WEEK LEAFLET

When planning an observance of UN Day (October 24) and UN Week (October 19-25), religious organizations will find especially helpful an eight-page leaflet published by The Church Peace Union (170 E. 64th St., New York 21, N. Y.) The leaflet, entitled "Program Suggestions for Churches and Synagogues for UN Week", includes worship materials, suggested projects, themes for sermons and talks, and materials on the United Nations. It also lists various national organizations which issue publications about world order, international peace, and the United Nations. A single copy of the leaflet is free; 100 copies, $1.00.

A CHURCH PEACE UNION STATEMENT ON THE UNITED NATIONS

Adopted by the Board of Trustees at its semi-annual meeting in June 1952

ON THE 25TH DAY of June, 1952, the second anniversary of the invasion of South Korea, The Church Peace Union re-affirms its faith in the United Nations. Two years ago under the leadership of this country the United Nations took action to stop the aggression against the South Korean Republic. Through this action the UN made the method of collective security no longer a theory but a reality. The effectiveness of this method of dealing with the aggression of one nation against another is now being tested in the field of history. We hope and pray that the outcome of the Korean struggle will further the cause of maintaining peace by international cooperation.

The Church Peace Union regards the United Nations as the best political agency now available for the expression on the international scene of its faith in a universal righteous God and in a universal moral law. Its own approach to international problems is motivated by this faith. It rejoices accordingly in every effort to make the United Nations the main instrument in our national policy and it deplores endeavors to by-pass the United Nations and achieve national advantage by measures which are not subject to the judgment of this tribunal.

This position of The Church Peace Union as respects the United Nations, we believe, is supported also by patriotic considerations and a sound view of our national interest.

The Church Peace Union therefore calls upon our government and our people to reassert their loyalty to the United Nations by seeking further implementation of the Charter and by support of UN agencies.

SUCH ACTION is vitally necessary at this time because of the numerous attacks being directed in this country against the United Nations in general as well as against the work of the Commission on Human Rights and of Unesco in particular and because of a resurgent "isolationism" among us which leads many people in other nations to infer that the United States now wishes to withdraw from its leadership in international affairs, and even to renounce some of its international commitments.

The Church Peace Union Trustees maintain that within the United Nations resides the world's best present hope for international peace. We recognize the weakness as well as the strength of the UN. But the United Nations is often blamed because it does not carry out functions it has no power to perform. It is not a world government. And too easily we talk about the UN as if it has some existence quite apart from ourselves. "We, the peoples", are the United Nations.

Although it has been in existence only seven years, the United Nations has many achievements to its credit. These achievements include the vigorous fight against disease and for world-wide public health carried on by the World Health Organization; the dramatic struggle of the Food and Agricultural Organization to find effective ways to free the more than half the world's population that is habitually hungry; Unesco's world-wide program of fundamental education that aims to wipe out illiteracy with its concomitant evils; the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the international norm for human relations, which has already had direct effect in a number of countries by extending basic human rights. In these and many other similar achievements, the United Nations has made considerable progress in its all-out attack upon age-old root causes of war: disease, ignorance, poverty and hunger.

Another highly constructive aspect of UN work lies in the fact that it provides a forum or world parliament to which the member nations can bring problems and disputes of an international character. The value of this factor should never be underestimated. A number of disputes have already been settled by the UN. The United Nations provides the machinery through which disputes that might easily degenerate into armed conflict can be settled through negotiation and arbitration. This essentially democratic method of earnestly seeking to settle differences around the conference table can, if persistently used, further the development of a genuine world community.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION Board of Trustees urges the United States to find and implement specific ways to strengthen the United Nations. The following suggestions indicate, we believe, a constructive course of action:

1. Bridge the hiatus between the official USA policy toward the United Nations and actual practice.
2. Reaffirm the principle of collective security as the best available means to ward off the disaster of global war.
3. Make a concerted effort to increase budgets for the UN and its agencies, which to date have been inadequate, to a level commensurate with the world-wide program being carried on.
4. Channel as many funds as possible for economic and technical assistance through the United Nations. In this way the United States will escape the danger of being unjustly accused of "imperialism", economic or cultural, by understandably sensitive peoples in underdeveloped areas who have been exploited for many decades.
5. Demonstrate renewed faith in the method of negotiation and conciliation for the pacific settlement of international disputes.
6. Revive the nearly defunct provisional International Trade Organization, pushed into desuetude primarily by the United States' neglect of it, and establish it as a permanent UN Specialized Agency.
7. Make payment to the UN budget allotted to the United States — a sum pro-rated on the basis of national income.
8. Manifest within each phase of UN work our faith in genuine democratic procedure.

The Church Peace Union Board of Trustees earnestly urges the United States Government to take immediate steps to strengthen the United Nations, thus enhancing its influence and making it a more effective instrument to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.

ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

European Unification Nearer

The Schuman Plan has moved from discussion to action. One of several moves toward the unification of Western Europe, it is revolutionary in its concept. In the first place, it recognizes what more visionary schemes have failed to take into account: trade and economic cooperation are prerequisites to any permanent unification. Blueprints of political or military organizational setups have little chance of realizing success unless accompanied, or rather preceded by, the establishment of institutions aimed at helping the people in their everyday economic life.

The Schuman Plan, brainchild of Jean Monnet, proposes to eliminate major economic rivalries between six nations of Europe. It hopes that by creating a single market for coal and steel it will also create a community of interests that will make future wars among the nations of Europe highly improbable. Operating in a market of 250 million consumers, it can do much to create not only a higher living standard, but a sense of unity that may be a decisive factor in the years ahead. The plan is a test, a test of Europe's ability and willingness to continue on the road of unity. It must be a success if one is to have much hope for a European Defense Community and a European Parliament.

Only a beginning has been made. Ahead lie months of negotiation, reconciliation of national and economic interests, and compromise. Ahead, too, lies the threat of USSR reprisals. We must not expect miracles. But we can feel with M. Monnet that "we are only at the beginning of the effort that Europe must accomplish in order finally to achieve unity, prosperity and peace".

ECONOMIC PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

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the United Nations structure, has authorized loans totalling over $1,400,000,000, the largest part of which went for economic development. There have been no defaults on repayments.

Economic development is only part of the Council's great task. Development must take place, if it is to be real and lasting, in an atmosphere of freedom and equality. It must not be subverted by totalitarian ideologies which would employ it for aggressive purposes or would enslave the people.

Under the Council, therefore, the Human Rights Commission has undertaken a psychological offensive on behalf of the ideas and ideals of freedom. Its outstanding success is the completion of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This document is merely a statement of goals and aspirations, without binding force, without even a signature. But its substance is being incorporated in the laws and constitutions of many States. Thus the truths which we revere in our own Constitution — the free press, freedom of religion, trial by jury, and many others — are being established in the developing societies in other parts of the world.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, as the old saying goes. The Economic and Social Council is the world's doctor of preventive medicine.

RECOMMENDED MAGAZINE ARTICLES

The Quest of Independence by Frances B. Sayre. (*Foreign Affairs*, July 1952.)

An interpretation of the critical importance of dependent peoples and underdeveloped areas in today's world.

Appeal for Internationalism by Harry W. Kirwin. (*Thought*, Summer 1952.)

A profound essay which elucidates the somewhat neurotic attachment of some USA citizens to isolationism during an epoch when internationalism is the only live option. Note also "Isolationism Since 1914" by Selig Adler. (*The American Scholar*, Summer 1952.)

The Christian Witness to the World of Nations by Frederick Nolde. (*Ecumenical Review*, July 1952.)

A stimulating description of current work among the churches for world order which grows out of the "conviction that the presentation of a strong Christian witness to the world of nations is an inescapable obligation of our common faith".

The Immigration Fight Has Only Begun by Oscar Handlin. (*Commentary*, July 1952.)

A cogent analysis of the effort to reform USA immigration laws, frustrated by the passage of the McCarran-Walter Bill, and an urgent plea for an intensified fight for such reform.

Chinese Representation in the United Nations by Herbert W. Briggs. (*International Organization*, May 1952.)

A documented and stimulating discussion of a highly complex subject.

How Much Freedom in Yugoslavia? by Louis Fischer. (*Saturday Review*, August 16, 1952.)

A reappraisal of the situation in Yugoslavia today.

New Hope for Korea by Edward S. Skillin. (*The Commonweal*, July 25, 1952.)

A discussion of what the United Nations and private agencies (mostly religious) are doing for the people's welfare in South Korea.

News and the Whole Truth by Elmer Davis. (*Atlantic*, August 1952.)

"Objective" news reporting is one-dimensional and therefore inadequate and even inaccurate, Mr. Davis contends; only interpretive news reporting can approximate the truth.

Islam and Christianity by Robert Montagne. (*Thought*, Summer 1952.)

The renascence of Islam, coupled with the determined struggle of Islamic peoples for political independence on the one hand and, on the other, with the appeal of communism to underdeveloped peoples, faces the West with one of its immediately urgent problems, Mr. Montagne maintains in this brilliant and searching essay. Refer also to his article "Modern Nations and Islam" in *Foreign Affairs*, July 1952.

The Ideological Bases of Soviet Foreign Policy by Paul E. Zinner. (*World Politics*, July 1952.)

This is one of three recent articles interpreting the USSR's place in world affairs. The others are "The Soviet Union and the United Nations" by Rupert Emerson and Inis L. Claude, Jr. (*International Organization*, February 1952) and a two-part article entitled "The Prospects for Peace with the Soviets" ("Can We Negotiate a Settlement Now" by Raymond Aron and "The Kremlin's Terms to the West" by Boris Meissner in *Commentary*, June 1952).

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS

UNITED NATIONS DAY, OCTOBER 24; UNITED NATIONS WEEK, OCTOBER 19-25

Churches, synagogues and other religious agencies have a special opportunity to cooperate in UN Week observances. In some places they must be the initiators of a community-wide celebration and must assume leadership in the appointment of a citizens' committee. They can, in addition, arrange observances in their own congregations which reach all their members. A few of the many materials available for UN Day and UN Week programs follow:

A *Leader's Guide for Individual and Community Action* to aid in planning UN Day observances has been issued by the National Citizens' Committee for UN Day, 816 21st Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. With emphasis on "Birthday Parties with a Purpose", the guide gives many suggestions for individual, group and community observances of UN Day which point toward developing greater understanding between peoples of all UN countries. Some of the effective tools and aids available from the Committee are:

"UN Birthday Parties-with-a-Purpose" — a complete UN Day party book, containing educational, program and entertainment suggestions. Also lists sources for foreign visitors to invite to such parties and details on how to send gifts and greetings. Single copy free.

UN Cookbook — 60 cents.

TV and radio broadcasts and radio-TV packet.

Publicity suggestions for "You and Your Town".

Kit of background materials from the UN, State Department and Citizens' Committee for UN Day.

US-UN Flag pins — 35 cents each.

Posters and leaflets.

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What You Can Do for United Nations Week details a number of helpful suggestions on information booths, films, use of community organizations, promotion and publicity, radio and television. Published by the American Association for the United Nations, 45 E. 65th St., N. Y. 21, N. Y. Single copy free; 100 copies, $2.00. Also available free is a "UN Week Publications List".

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A wealth of materials, some listed below, may be obtained from the UN Department of Public Information, United Nations, New York:

Four-page UN Day message.

"For Lasting Peace" — a 24-page pamphlet with full background information on the UN in the form of questions and answers.

UN Day Poster, 15" x 22½" or 10" x 16".

UN Day radio material. A special program has been prepared by the UN Radio Division and effort will be made to distribute text to all organizations requesting it.

UN Day exhibition set "For Lasting Peace" — $1.00. 17 photographic sheets depicting phases of UN work and principles.

Specially produced one-act film and one-reel film (10 minutes), "This Is the Challenge".

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For a complete listing of UN films, see "A Catalogue of United Nations Films", available free of charge from the UN Public Information Department. These films may be rented at a nominal fee from the Department or from UN regional dealers, addresses of which are given in the Catalogue. The May 1952 *World Alliance News Letter* lists recent UN films of particular interest. Films should be booked early as they are in heavy demand.

Filmstrips are effective if they are supplemented by stimulating discussion and comment under the guidance of a competent leader. Several good filmstrips on the UN are available from Text-Film Division, McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Books Received

Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois by Noel F. Busch. Farrar, Straus & Young. 233 pp. $3.75.

The Point Four Program ed. by Walter M. Daniels. Reference Shelf. 207 pp. $1.75.

Postmarked Moscow by Lydia Kirk. Scribner's. 278 pp. $3.00.

The Development of English Theology by L. E. Elliott-Binns. Longman's Green. 137 pp. $1.80.

Current Research in International Affairs. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. 193 pp. $1.00.

John Wesley's Prayers ed. by Frederick C. Gill. Abingdon-Cokesbury. 124 pp. $1.50.

Sir William Jones, Orientalist by Garland H. Cannon, Jr. University of Hawaii Press. 88 pp.

Of God, The Devil and the Jews by Dagobert D. Runes. Philosophical Library. 186 pp. $3.00.

Underground: Story of a People by Joseph Tenenbaum. Hallmark-Hubner. 532 pp. $4.50.

The Struggle for Survival ed. by Eliot Janeway. Yale University Press. 382 pp.

Peace, War and You by Jerome Davis. Henry Schuman. 282 pp. $3.00.

Japan ed. by Hugh Borton. Cornell University Press. 320 pp. $4.00.

German-Soviet Relations by Edward Hallett Carr. Johns Hopkins Press. 146 pp. $3.00.

The Battle Against Disloyalty by Nathaniel Weyl. Crowell. 378 pp. $3.75.

In Place of Fear by Aneurin Bevan. Simon and Schuster. 213 pp. $3.00.

The Travail of Religious Liberty by Roland H. Bainton. Westminster. 272 pp. $4.00.

On Being Intelligent by Ashley Montagu. Henry Schuman. 236 pp. $2.95.

Benjamin Disraeli by Cecil Roth. Philosophical Library. 178 pp. $3.75.

Blood, Oil and Sand by Ray Brock. World Publishing. 256 pp. $3.50.

Equality by Statute by Morroe Berger. Columbia University Press. 238 pp. $3.25.

Our German Policy: Propaganda and Culture by Albert Norman. Vantage. 85 pp. $2.50.

Canada and the United States by Hugh L. Keenleyside and Gerald S. Brown. Knopf. 406 pp. $6.00.

SUGGESTED READING

The Irony of American History by Reinhold Niebuhr. Scribners. 174 pp. $2.50.

A provocative and illuminating analysis of the history and present responsibilities of the United States in world politics.

Mid-Century Journey by William L. Shirer. Farrar, Straus, and Young. 310 pp. $3.50.

Reflections on Austria, Germany, France, Britain, and European Union in the perspective of Mr. Shirer's 25 years' experience in Europe.

The Troublemakers by Arnold Foster and Benjamin Epstein. Doubleday. 317 pp. $3.50.

An absorbing exposé of bigots, rightist and leftist, on the American scene today. A must book for anyone anxious to secure democratic freedoms from the enemies within.

Titoism and the Cominform by Adam B. Ulam. Harvard. 243 pp. $4.00.

A penetrating, readable interpretation of power politics inside the communist world.

Law and Society in the Relations of States by P. E. Corbett. Harcourt, Brace. 337 pp. $4.75.

An excellent scholarly discussion of the development of international law and order. Mr. Corbett maintains that there is no shortcut to effective international organization: it can result only from an increasing awareness of common interests and a concerted effort to build machinery which can further these interests.

Uruguay by George Pendle. Royal Institute of International Affairs. 100 pp. $2.50.

This thumbnail study of Uruguay, called "South America's first welfare state", is succinct and readable, yet surprisingly comprehensive for so brief a study.

Newsweek's History of Our Times, Volume III. Funk & Wagnalls. 628 pp. $6.00.

The story of national and international events during 1951. Well organized and carefully indexed. Of interest to the general reader and useful for reference purposes.

The Archeology of World Religions by Jack Finegan. Princeton University Press. 599 pp. $10.00.

A fascinating, definitive study of the archeological background of nine living religions and of "primitivism", by which the author means the "numerous forms of faith found among preliterate peoples".

Africa: Continent of the Future by George E. Haynes. Association. 516 pp. $3.50.

This book, while useful for reference purposes, does not interpret the multitudinous facts here compiled.

Walls Are Crumbling by John M. Oesterreicher. Devin-Adair. 393 pp. $5.00.

Father Oesterreicher's book is a profound and moving religious document. Among the seven Jewish philosophers who "discover Christ", dealt with in this volume, are Bergson, Husserl, and Scheler.

The Middle East in World Affairs by George Lenczowski. Cornell University Press. 459 pp. $6.00.

A comprehensive, detailed survey. Valuable for reference and for background reading.

The States and Subversion ed. by Walter Gellhorn. Cornell University Press. 454 pp. $5.00.

A report on state programs designed to expose disloyal or subversive conduct and to insure internal security. Authoritative and important.

Universities and World Affairs by Howard E. Wilson. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. 88 pp. $1.00.

This study provides an excellent brief handbook for administrators and the teaching staffs in institutions of higher education.

The Time of the Assassins by Godfrey Blunden. Lippincott. 375 pp. $3.75.

A gripping novel which analyzes the totalitarian mind, both Nazi and Communist.

The Upanishads by Swami Nikhilananda. Harper. 390 pp. $4.50.

Excellent translations of three Upanishads, together with a scholarly essay on "Hindu Ethics".

The Scriptures of Mankind by Charles S. Braden. Macmillan. 496 pp. $6.50.

A stimulating introduction in non-technical language to the world's great sacred literatures.

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